TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

ART. XVIII.—*Summary of the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.*

1871. *Feb.* 1. *Report on Meteorology and Epidemics.*—Dr. WM. L. WELLS read the following report on meteorology and epidemics for 1870:—

Before entering on my report on meteorology for 1870, I must premise by stating that in the calculation made in my report for 1869 allowance must be made for the fact that at that time a census of Philadelphia had not been taken for nearly ten years, and that, consequently, the number of inhabitants could not be arrived at accurately. I made an over-estimate, as is shown by the fact that, by the census taken last year, the population of Philadelphia was then only 674,022. A correction of the estimate made in last year's report will therefore be necessary. The error was caused by my having computed the population on the theory that the rate of increase in the past ten years had been equal to that of the preceding ten years, whereas (contrary to general expectation) it was much less.

The total number of interments returned by the Board of Health for 1870 was 16,750. This indicates an increase of 1964, or 13.28 per cent. over 1869, and gives one death to every 40.24 inhabitants, or 2.41 per cent. Deducting those who died elsewhere, and were counted because buried in Philadelphia (611 in number), we have 16,139—one death in 41.76, or 2.39 per cent.

Of the deaths recorded, there were 8717 males and 7963 females, showing an excess of 824 males, or 10.35 per cent. The average of deaths for each quarter of the year is 4187; for each month, 1396; for each day, 46. The first quarter there were 4401 deaths, the second 4245, the third 4902, and the fourth 3202. The third quarter, which shows the highest mortality, had 53 per cent. more deaths than the fourth quarter, which had the fewest deaths.

The mortality at the Blockley Hospital, connected with the Almshouse, was 599. That of the coloured population of the city, 1081.

When we compare the total mortality in 1870 with that of the nine preceding years, we find that in

1861	there were	14,468 deaths.
1862	"	15,097 "
1863	"	15,788 "
1864	"	17,582 "
1865	"	17,169 "
1866	"	16,803 "
1867	"	13,933 "
1868	"	14,693 "
1869	"	14,786 "
1870	"	16,750 "

showing that in spite of the increase of 13 per cent. in the mortality of 1870 over that of the preceding year, there yet remain three years—1864, 1865, and 1866—with a still greater mortality.

One of the diseases which contributed the most to the increased number of deaths in 1870 was scarlatina, which caused 956 deaths, 157 more than in 1869, and far more than in any preceding year. This fearful scourge of the young moderated in violence, however, very much in the last few months of the year. In May it caused 166 deaths, and in the following months 90, 53, 35, 16, 14, 26, and 31.

A classified table is appended, showing the mortality from all the principal causes of death as compared with 1869; and another, showing the mortality in the different months and at different ages.

The meteorological statistics of this report are taken from the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The year 1870 was remarkable for its high temperature, and this was caused not only by an increase in the temperature of a few months, but the thermometer rose unusually high in both winter and summer—the only month in the year which was much colder than usual being March, the mean temperature of which was 37°.87 Fahr., or 3⅓° below the average, and 3°.20 below the mean of January, which last month differed more from the average temperature than any other in the year, being 9° above the average. It was the warmest January since 1790. In consequence of the unusual heat many plants began to grow, and were injured by the first severe frost in February.

The mean of the winter of 1869–70 was 37°.17. It was the warmest winter since 1828.

On the 8th of May there was a violent hail-storm, which did an immense amount of damage. The hail-stones were very large; one which fell at the Pennsylvania Hospital was found to weigh 1 oz. 5½ dr. troy.

The summer of 1870 was unparalleled for its high temperature, as may be seen from the following table, giving the heat of the hottest summers since 1825.

The mean of the summer of 1825 was 74°.83⅓ Fahr.; that of 1831 was 77°.33⅓; of 1838, 75°.66⅔; of 1856, 75°.58⅓; and of 1870, 78°.88. Last summer was, therefore, more than a degree and a half hotter than the hottest of all before, and more than 6° hotter than the average for thirty-nine years, which is 72°. In 1798 we had a hotter July, the mean being 81°, to 80°.63 in 1870. We had a hotter August in 1863, when the mean was 79°.46, to 78°.77 in 1870. We have, however, never had such a hot June (the mean was 77°.35), and never such a hot summer, taking the mean of the three months. During June the thermometer rose above 90° on nine different days, during July on thirteen different days, and during August on eleven different days—a total of thirty-three days, or more than one-third of the entire summer season. There were ten days in which the thermometer reached 94°, and on the hottest day (July 17th) it reached 97°.

This period of unusual heat was extended over both the months immediately preceding and those succeeding the summer. There was no frost from the first of April until November.

The diseases, accordingly, which are either directly caused by a high temperature, or which, although they have not heat for their cause, require it as one of the conditions for their development, we shall find caused many more deaths than usual. There were 52 deaths from sunstroke to 12 the year before, and 1002 deaths from cholera infantum to 885 the year before—the deaths from this latter cause being found to increase or diminish in number as the thermometer rises or falls.

In August and September there were a few cases of yellow fever, a disease from which we had been free for many years. Before any cases originated in the city, there was a good deal of the disease at the Lazaretto, several miles down the Delaware, caused by the arrival there, June 29th, from Jamaica, of the brig Home, on which there had been during the voyage two cases of yellow fever, one of them fatal.

On her arrival off the quarantine station, the brig anchored about 400 yards from the landing, was thoroughly disinfected, and three lighters were employed to discharge the cargo. On July 14th her position was changed to the adjacent government wharf, 300 yards from the hospital building, 250 yards from the physician's house, and only 140 yards from a house occupied by a family named Pepper. While the brig was in her first position, and for three days afterward, eighteen days in all, eight cases of yellow fever originated, the first being the pilot of the brig Home, and the others being the second mate and two sailors of the brig, and four persons connected with the lighters used for unloading the cargo. Of these eight cases, four died. This brings us to July 17th, two days before the completion of the discharge of the cargo; and only one mild case of the disease occurred subsequently in any of those who were immediately connected with the vessel.

On the 22d of July, five days after the brig moved from its original position to one close to the shore, two cases of fever occurred in the house nearest to it (140 yards off), and toward which the wind was blowing from the ship. Another case occurred on the following day, another August 1st, two more August 6th, and the last on the 8th of August, making in all seven cases, of which five were fatal, in a household of thirteen. Even the other six were a little sick at the same time, but without any defined symptoms of the disease.

Dr. Thompson, the Lazaretto physician, was attacked with yellow fever August 2d, and died on the 10th. He, of course, had been exposed to the cause of the disease in its original source, the Home, as well as in his own house, 250 yards from its new position, and in the quarantine hospital, which was 50 yards further off. On the same day on which he was attacked, the wife of the steward of the hospital was taken sick, living only five days afterward; and on the 3d of August (the following day) another case, likewise fatal, originated in the hospital. On the 4th and 5th of August, the wife and daughter of Dr. Thompson were taken sick, but both recovered, and on the 6th three more cases originated in the hospital, all of whom died. After this, the force of the disease would seem to have moderated, as only four more cases originated in the quarantine grounds, and only one of these died, and he a man already broken down by a recent attack of smallpox. The brig Home had left its position at the wharf, and removed to one much further off some days before this time.

We see here, therefore, in a population of about one hundred exposed to the disease, twenty-eight cases,[1] of which sixteen proved fatal, and this without counting the two cases of the disease which occurred at sea.

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[1] Only one of those attacked was coloured, and he recovered, although there were in all seventeen coloured persons exposed, and most of them in the brig itself.

Of the above cases, seven were attended, during part of the disease, in various parts of the city of Philadelphia—in Kensington, West Philadelphia, etc.—and one was treated for a day or two in Swanson Street, near Shippen Street wharf, (where the fever afterward broke out,) leaving there July 19th, when he was removed to the Municipal Hospital, in the extreme northwestern part of the city, where he at last recovered. It was not, however, until August 8th, three weeks after this, that the first case of yellow fever originated in the city. This case was that of a custom-house officer, who had been on some vessels which had come from infected ports, on none of which, however, any cases of yellow fever had occurred. He had also been in the neighbourhood of one of the lighters which had on it part of the cargo of the brig Home, but it was one on which no cases of fever had occurred. The brig Home itself was anchored half a mile from Shippen Street wharf (where this man was taken sick) for one night, August 4th; but it was to the windward, and consequently no very satisfactory explanation can be given of the origin of the disease in this case. There were in all, within half a mile from the place where this man was attacked and between August 8th and September 8th, seventeen cases, thirteen of which proved fatal. They were all in one of the most crowded and filthy portions of the city, but no two cases occurred in the same house, and no case can be traced to another as its cause.

Yellow fever, therefore, as we see from last summer's cases, will originate and spread in a city in a manner very different from such a disease as smallpox. A man who has been exposed to the yellow-fever atmosphere from a vessel several miles off at quarantine is sick for a day or two in Swanson Street, and three weeks afterwards, the vessel itself, thoroughly disinfected, is anchored for one night at a distance of half a mile from the same street, with the wind blowing off shore. These are the conditions; let us look at the results: Seventeen cases and thirteen deaths occur, and all within half a mile from the place where the first case occurred, and less than a mile from the place of anchorage of the brig. But when we look more closely, we find that no one of the five men connected with the brig at that time was taken sick, no one in either of the two houses in which the first case lived during the progress of the disease was taken sick, no one in any of the adjoining houses, and that no two of all the cases were in the same house. On the other hand, they were all exposed to an atmosphere which for weeks had been excessively hot, and that in a neighbourhood one of the worst in the city for overcrowding and filth. We cannot but be struck, therefore, with the analogy of this disease with the malarial fevers,[1] which strike down persons exposed to the malarial emanations—whatever they may be—independently of contact with any other person already diseased; and we must also observe the marked difference between it and a contagious disease like smallpox, which can in such a vast majority of cases be traced from house to house, or from man to man, the poison multiplying itself within the system, so that one drop of the virus placed under the skin of a healthy man will cover him in a few days with pustules enough to infect a city.

The peculiar poison of smallpox infects, and while infecting, multiplies itself, and that in any climate or season of the year. The poison or germ of yellow fever is indeed equally fatal, but finds the most favourable conditions for propagation, not in the human body, but outside, in filth, with animal excretions exposed to great heat.

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[1] Of course, analogy only, and not identity, is here meant.

An epidemic which created probably less alarm than that of yellow fever, but caused in the past year a much greater mortality, was that of relapsing fever. It was prevalent chiefly in the portion of the city between Lombard and Catharine and between Fifth and Eighth Streets, although it was found to a certain extent in localities very far removed from there. Dr. Goodman, the port physician of Philadelphia, estimates the number of cases of this disease at about 5000, with 200 deaths up to September 1st, although only 152 deaths were reported to the Board of Health from that cause up to that time.

This fever occurred, as an epidemic for the first time during the past year, in Philadelphia and also in New York.

Relapsing fever had, however, been previously seen in Philadelphia. The first case was recognized by Dr. George B. Wood, Emeritus Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. It was in a patient who had come here from England, through Canada. Subsequent to this; in June, 1844, there were fifteen steerage passengers who had come here from Ireland in a Liverpool packet, and were treated for this disease in the Blockley Hospital by Drs. Wm. Byrd Page and Meredith Clymer, Dr. Mayburry being the senior resident physician of the hospital at the time. These cases were all reported in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences.* Dr. Wm. Pepper had several cases from the same vessel under his charge at the Pennsylvania Hospital at the same time. The disease, however, at that time did not spread. It being, therefore, practically unknown to the profession here, it is not to be wondered at that it was not recognized at first; at least, by the majority of physicians. In the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, October, 1870, Dr. John S. Parry gives an account of several cases—the first of the present epidemic. The first case of all occurred in a narrow, poorly ventilated and overcrowded alley near Third and Arch. The date was September 8, 1869. Dr. A. Clark, in the March number of the *N. Y. Medical Record*, reports the earliest cases which occurred in New York. They were nearly two months subsequent to the cases of Dr. Parry. The disease was, however, generally recognized as an epidemic first in New York—probably, as Dr. Goodman remarks, on account of the greater facilities the New York Board of Health have of becoming early acquainted with contagious diseases, through their admirable system of medical sanitary inspection.

Although relapsing fever is undoubtedly contagious, yet the first cases which occurred in Philadelphia were scattered about in portions of the city far apart from each other, at nearly the same time, and without any known connection. This is analogous to the manner in which cholera often spreads. It would seem as if an epidemic atmosphere, containing the germs of the disease, had passed over the Atlantic Ocean, and, without being brought by any ship, had gradually settled down in this country, increasing slowly in power. Dr. Harris, however, of the New York Board of Health, thinks that the disease was brought there in ships, and spread by contagion only.[1]

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[1] See Medical Record, March 1, 1870.

The first death reported to the Board of Health in this city as from relapsing fever in 1870 was on the 26th of February; it occurred in Frankford. The second and third deaths were at the Almshouse. In the week ending March 26th there were 4 deaths, all in the Almshouse; in the next week, 8 deaths, 5 of them in the Almshouse and 3 scattered —2 in the Tenth Ward, three or four squares apart, and 1 in the Second Ward. In the week ending April 16th there were 4 deaths—3 in the Almshouse and 1 in the Third Ward. Most of the cases which occurred in the degraded portion of the city, where the disease was most severe, were removed either to the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, or to the Municipal Hospital. The most active measures for disinfection and cleansing were taken by the Board of Health, and by the kindness of Dr. Swann, the energetic president of the Fountain Society, several fountains were placed in the neighbourhood where the disease most prevailed, thus improving very much the sanitary condition of the locality. I cannot conclude my report on the subject better than by giving an extract from the excellent report of Dr. Goodman to the Board of Health.

"The origin of the fever in this city must remain a matter of speculation. The causes of its becoming epidemic were more apparent; overcrowding, filth, destitution, impoverished and irregular diet, and intemperance, formed the conditions necessary to the propagation of the disease. The fever was felt most severely where these conditions were most decided.

"In regard to nationality, the fever was almost entirely confined to coloured and Irish, or the descendants of the latter. During June and July, of 295 patients sent to hospital, only 63 were born in the United States, and these mostly of Irish parentage, 131 were born in Ireland, 3 in Germany, and 128 were coloured.

"In regard to the contagious nature of relapsing fever, I have every proof necessary to establish it beyond a doubt. I will give a few examples. Lodging house, 707 South Broad Street, locality healthy, house filthy to an extreme degree, third story rooms (one 8 by 12, and one 12 by 18), occupied by nine grown persons. The wife nursed a brother sick with relapsing fever, who was brought from Alaska Street, where the disease was most severe. Five of the nine contracted the fever after a variable period of incubation, and all were finally sent to the hospital. A healthy girl from the neighbourhood visited these rooms while the sickness continued, contracted relapsing fever, was isolated, and no contagion followed. House No. 1121 Christian Street was occupied by 18 persons, in small rooms, locality healthy, house overcrowded and dirty. The first case was a young man who was in the habit of staying out from Saturday until Monday. He came home on Monday with fever; it went through his family of six, then to other families, until thirteen had the disease. The last was a healthy woman who was hired to clean the house July 5th, and on the 9th was sent to the hospital with fever after four days' incubation. Numerous other instances, and those of doctors, nurses, attendants, and ambulance drivers, who contracted the disease, might also be cited to prove its contagious properties."

I append a table of the deaths from relapsing fever, taken from the reports of the Board of Health.

	Total deaths.	Males.	Females.	Coloured.	Under 2 years.	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	In the Almshouse.	In the Municipal Hospital.
March,	15	14	1	8	..	..	..	1	1	6	5	2	..	..	..	11	..
April,	10	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	1	..	7	..
May,	46	37	9	32	..	..	..	1	1	7	15	12	4	5	1	20	16
June,	46	28	18	30	..	1	1	3	3	7	10	7	8	6	..	6	27
July,	26	19	7	17	1	..	..	..	3	4	7	8	3	..	..	3	14
August,	9	7	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	7
September,	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
October,	4	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
November,	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
December,	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Total,	162	121	41	107	1	2	1	6	8	35	45	33	18	12	1	51	67

In conclusion, I would remark that while in London, Paris, and Vienna, the maximum of intensity of zymotic diseases is in winter, and the minimum in summer; in Philadelphia, in 1870, this was not the case, the maximum being in the spring, and that not only in these diseases taken collectively, but in most of the principal ones, including measles and scarlet fever taken singly. The minimum in Philadelphia was in the autumn, October showing the least mortality, and next to that, September. Of the individual zymotic diseases, puerperal fever alone shows a greater mortality in winter than in any other season, and that only exceeds by one the mortality in spring.

Zymotic Diseases.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Typhoid fever	388	412	Scarlatina	799	956
Typhus (spotted, &c.)	88	109	Pertussis	74	105
Malarial fever	50	59	Diphtheria	175	172
Yellow "	—	13	Croup	237	316
Puerperal fever	18	29	Erysipelas	50	58
Relapsing "	—	162	Cholera	9	7
Variola	6	9			
Varicella	2	—	Total	1981	2455
Rubeola	85	48			

Results of Poisoning.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Hydrophobia	7	1	Mania-a-potu	48	56
Alcoholic intoxication	42	38	Syphilis (adults)	8	13
			Total	105	108

Alteration of the Blood.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Anæmia and chlorosis	22	22	Pyæmia	39	43
Leucocythæmia	—	3	Scurvy	1	1
			Total	62	69

Constitutional Diseases.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Rheumatism	24	14	Tubercles of mesentery	631	698
Gout	3	3	Cancer	232	261
Tuberculosis of brain (including dropsy of brain)	174	133	Scrofula	85	80
Tuberculosis of lungs (including cases reported as hemorrhage from lungs)	2040	2374	Syphilis (constitutional) minors	13	10
			Total	3202	3573

Diseases of the Nervous System.

	1869.	1870.
Inflammation of brain	367	418
Apoplexy	181	240
Congestion of brain	316	378
Effusion on brain	50	56
Other, or non-specified disease of brain	72	112
Softening of brain	57	79
Inflammation and congestion of spine	4	11
Disease of spine (kind not stated)	22	23

	1869.	1870.
Softening of spinal cord	2	—
Paralysis	206	226
Tetanus	28	44
Epilepsy	25	34
Insanity	5	7
Convulsions	647	733
Puerperal convulsions	25	23
Hysteria	1	—
Chorea	—	5
Total	2008	2389

Diseases of the Circulatory System.

	1869.	1870.
Inflammation of heart	34	36
Fatty degeneration of heart	11	13
Dropsy of heart	35	33
Neuralgia of heart	24	15
Other, or non-specified diseases of heart	474	504

	1869.	1870.
Syncope	4	4
Aneurism	5	13
Total	587	618

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

	1869.	1870.
Disease of glottis	1	2
Laryngitis	30	32
Ulceration of larynx	2	—
Obstruction of trachea	1	—
Bronchitis	165	161
Catarrhal fever	22	19
Congestion of lungs	151	154
Pneumonia	808	812

	1869.	1870.
Dropsy of chest	58	56
Asthma	31	24
Pleurisy	16	17
Emphysema	10	10
Empyema	1	2
Total	1296	1289

Diseases of the Digestive System.

	1869.	1870.
Tonsillitis and disease of throat	14	28
Sore mouth	11	10
Stricture of œsophagus	3	5
Dysentery	93	82
Ulceration of stomach and bowels	19	20
Inflammation of stomach and bowels	223	281
Other diseases (unspecified) of stomach and bowels	12	22
Diarrhœa	175	191
Congestion of bowels	2	3
Cholera infantum	885	1002
Cholera morbus	52	38
Hemorrhage from stomach and bowels	13	11

	1869.	1870.
Dyspepsia	1	2
Obstruction of bowels	38	33
Peritonitis	100	95
Hernia	18	15
Worms	2	1
Hepatitis and congestion of liver	58	42
Other (or unspecified) diseases of liver	59	89
Jaundice	27	33
Disease of spleen	—	2
Dropsy (abdominal and varieties not specified)	259	272
Total	2074	2277

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus.

	1869.	1870.
Nephritis	23	24
Diabetes	21	18
Degenerations of kidneys (albuminuria, &c.)	35	54
Other diseases of kidneys (kind not stated)	66	60
Suppression of urine	2	1
Dræmia	17	21
Uiseases of bladder	19	35

	1869.	1870.
Disease of prostate gland	3	1
Stricture or rupture of urethra	1	1
Stone in bladder and gravel	1	3
Disease of uterus	18	35
Disease of ovary	8	5
Died in childbed	20	12
Total	234	270

Congenital Debility and Malformation.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Malformation	15	21	Inanition[2] (under 1 year)	217	214
Debility[1] (under 1 year)	374	433	Cyanosis and asphyxia	124	97
			Total	730	765

Diseases of Skin.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Eczema	2	1	Hives	—	2
Disease of skin (kind not stated)	—	2	Total	2	5

Diseases of Bones.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Inflammation of bones	1	—	Caries	16	8
Necrosis	5	5	Disease of hip	9	7
			Total	31	20

Violent Deaths.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Burns and scalds	68	58	Murder	18	17
Drowned	103	149	Poisoning	16	6
Casualties	187	191	Rupture of spleen	1	—
Exposure	7	4	Shock	4	2
Fractures	31	14	Struck by lightning	—	2
Gunshot wounds	7	13	Strangulation	6	6
Wounds (nature not specified)	5	3	Suicide	45	25
Heat fever (sunstroke)	12	52	Suffocation	20	14
Hanging	1	—	Total	531	556

	1869.	1870.
Stillborn	790	822

These tables fail to account for 1082 deaths, 117 of which were reported as unknown to the Board of Health, and some were from the following more or less uncertain causes.

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Congestion (of what not stated)	7	6	Compression of brain and spine	23	19
Gangrene (of what not stated)	36	38	Concussion of brain	1	20
Hemorrhage (of what not stated)	54	59	Cramps	23	21
Ulcers, abscess, and boils (of what not stated)	87	79	Old age	480	588
			Teething	32	44
			Tumours	21	38

	1869.	1870.
[1] Debility (over 1 year)	262	376
[2] Inanition (over 1 year)	65	76

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Minors.	Boys.	Girls.	STILLBORN.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 to 110.
								Males.	Females.	Total.															
January,	1287	650	637	679	608	311	297	43	27	70	280	73	142	58	18	37	143	105	98	103	93	78	51	8	
February,	1348	723	625	670	678	384	294	43	32	75	310	112	134	68	21	32	126	112	116	98	96	75	34	12	1
March,	1766	932	834	871	895	483	412	54	33	87	417	126	192	78	37	45	188	151	150	105	117	101	44	15	
April,	1338	723	615	647	691	384	307	34	20	54	308	95	170	62	28	28	158	124	104	81	64	80	26	9	1
May,	1635	871	764	829	806	427	379	58	32	90	354	110	190	75	33	44	167	173	141	106	104	92	38	6	2
June,	1272	655	617	603	669	346	323	41	30	71	359	80	106	58	34	32	123	130	84	85	89	56	31	5	
July,	1916	1041	875	731	1185	637	548	31	27	58	771	195	95	46	34	44	136	169	112	96	102	71	31	13	1
August,	1891	971	920	656	1235	630	605	46	32	78	779	242	92	45	23	54	149	134	99	87	74	62	44	7	
September,	1095	556	539	521	574	283	308	33	16	49	308	112	64	31	20	39	103	90	87	72	71	61	27	9	1
October,	930	502	428	486	444	253	191	31	25	56	238	61	77	34	10	24	107	94	77	54	66	52	27	7	2
November,	1228	638	590	692	536	295	241	39	26	65	260	71	102	47	18	38	133	117	116	97	86	93	35	13	2
December,	1044	525	519	540	504	262	242	36	33	69	245	62	100	41	24	32	99	92	85	81	65	74	34	10	
Total,	16750	8787	7963	7925	8825	4703	4122	489	333	822	4629	1339	1464	644	300	449	1632	1491	1269	1065	1027	895	422	114	10